THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9327. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1781.

GWYNNS, Milliners, at the Sun, High-street, [illegible] to acquaint their Friends and the Public, That one of the Partners is just arrived from LONDON with a neat elegant assortment of Summer Fashions, and a large quantity of HABERDASHERY and MILLINERY GOODS, which they continue to sell upon the smallest profits.——Return their grateful thanks for the favours shown them by the Public, and hopes to merit the continuance of it.

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For the Use of Subscribers to the EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY,—*this day arrived*,

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MOST BEAUTIFUL MODERN PRINTS,

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Ready money price marked upon each.

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CHARLES ESPLIN begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, That he still continues (since the decease of his late Partner) as formerly, to manufacture and sell, wholesale and retail, at his shop below the Cross, north side of the High street, Edinburgh,—The greatest variety of PRINTED PAPER HANGINGS for Rooms, of the newest and most fashionable figures, executed with the very best colours, viz.

Fine and ordinary Stuco figures—Mock India figures, &c.—Variety of fine and ordinary Chintz Papers, to match printed linen furniture, white ground, or any other colours—Great choice of other Papers for roofs, stair-cases, passages, &c.—Small figures for closets.

Good allowance made to merchants and others who take quantities.

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TO COVER this season, at Pinkie Inn, near Musselburgh, at Two Guineas and Half-a-Crown to Gentlemen, and One Guinea and a Shilling to Farmers,

HERCULES.

He is a beautiful bright bay, fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably fleet, and master of any weight.—Hercules was got by a very fine Arabian, out of a snap mare, and is thought by judges to be one of the strongest thorough-bred horses in Britain —Grass for Mares.

STOLEN,

From the Stables of Keilor, in the parish of Ketins, and shire of Forfar, upon the night of the 4th current.

A BLACK MARE, eight years old, switch tailed, with a large white ratch in her face, some grey hairs in her mane behind where the saddle sets; carries her head remarkable high, is full fifteen hands high, and her two hind feet white above the first joints. She has a very long step, when trotting.

Whoever will secure the said mare, or give information where she is, to John Batley at Keilor, by Cupar Angus, will receive a suitable reward, and all expences paid.

AN ENSIGNCY TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, AN ENSIGNCY in the 82d, or Duke of Hamilton's Regiment, at present in America.

Apply to Harry Davidson writer in Edinburgh.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *June* 5.

War Office, June 2. 1781.

1st Regiment of dragoon guards, Lieutenant Charles Gray is appointed to be Captain of a troop, vice Thomas Cuming. Cornet George Wade to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Gray. Ensign James Wilbraham, of the Stafford militia, to be Cornet, vice George Wade.

3d Regiment of dragoons, Cornet John Richardson to be Lieutenant, vice James Mansfield Chadwicke.

10th Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant Henry Stewart, of 13th dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Richard O'Brien Boyle.

20th Regiment of light dragoons, Ensign William Coningsby Davis, of the additional companies of the 15th foot, to be Cornet, vice Edward Dawes Payne.

9th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Prince to be Captain of one of the additional companies, vice Warner Wall Gray. Ensign Daniel Gwynn to be Lieutenant, vice William Prince. Edward Trafford Nooth, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Daniel Gwynn.

10th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Samuel Mostyn, of 49th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice George Browne.

14th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Hill Wallace to be Captain of a company, vice James Urquhart. Lieutenant Peter Burnet to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Hill Wallace. Ensign Richard Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Peter Burnet.

39th Regiment of foot, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Kellett to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Charles Ross. Brevet Major Richard Baugh to be Major, vice William Kellett. Captain-Lieutenant Thomas Clarke to be Captain of a company, vice Richard Baugh. Lieutenant William Wray to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Clarke. Ensign George Wathen to be Lieutenant, vice William Wray. Volunteer William Caldwell, of 58th foot, to be Ensign, vice George Wathen.

53d Regiment of foot, Ensign Henry Zouch to be Lieutenant, vice James A. Moultrie.

58th Regiment of foot, John Ashton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Percival Meggs.

Additional companies of the 73d regiment of foot, Volunteer John M'Dougald, of 73d foot, to be Lieutenant. Benjamin Forbes, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Volunteer Robert Gordon, of 73d foot, to be Ensign. William M'Gillivray, Gent. to be Ensign.

97th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Thomas Pilkington, from the half pay of the 3d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hugh Watson.

Independent company of foot, Lieutenant Honourable Thomas [illegible] to be Captain. Ensign [illegible], of 40th foot, to be Lieutenant. Ensign James Dodd, of 49th foot, to be Lieutenant. Walter Gamble, Gent. to be Ensign.

Independent company of foot, Lieutenant John Moore, of 11th foot, to be Captain. Ensign James Gordon, of 11th foot, to be Lieutenant. Ensign James Church, of 81st foot, to be Lieutenant. William Cranston, Gent. to be Ensign.

Independent company of foot, Lieutenant Henry Bowen Browne, of 52d foot, to be Captain. William Clarke, Gent. to be Ensign.

Independent company of foot, Lieutenant Love Parry Jones, of 75th foot, to be Captain. Thomas Jones, Gent. to be Ensign.

To be Colonel in the East Indies only,—Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth Earl of Senforth, of 78th foot.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the East Indies only,—Major James Stuart, of 78th foot; Major John Elphinston, of 73d foot.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel in Africa only,—Captain Joseph Wall, of the African corps.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *June* 5.

The Good Intent, Amiraux, from Charlestown to London, is taken and carried into Brest.

The Minerva, Hole, from Bristol to New York, was taken on the coast of Ireland by the Black Princess privateer of 26 nine-pounders, and carried into France; she also took the Rambler, Betsey, and Tamer privateers, and a large transport from St Eustatia, with tobacco, &c.

The Hampton, Babb, from Liverpool to Tinmouth, is taken and carried into Brest.

Captain Fall, commander of a French privateer, has taken two privateers in Aberdeen Bay, one of them from under the guns of the battery; also some other vessels.

The Endeavour, Ayres, with malt, from Yarmouth to Dublin, was taken by a French privateer the 18th ult. and retaken the 20th by an English privateer, and carried into Penzance.

The Two Brothers, Hall, from Yarmouth to Dublin, was taken by a French privateer, and retaken by the Lively cutter, and carried into Plymouth.

The Speedwell privateer of London, Captain Cadenhead, is taken and carried into Brest.

The Liverpool, Oliver, from London to Liverpool, is taken and carried into Morlaix.

The Nimble privateer of Liverpool was taken the 10th ult. and carried into Ferrol.

The Liberty, Humphreys, from Exon, is arrived at Liverpool, after being taken off St David's Head, and ransomed by the Franklin privateer of Dunkirk for 150 guineas.

The Martha, ———, from Waterford to Cork, was taken by the Franklin privateer, and ransomed for 1000 guineas.

The Liberty, Devine, and Eagle, Petrie, of Newry, and Eleanor, Davidson, of Belfast, all with provisions, for Barbadoes; and the Clanbrassil of Dundalk, with ditto for ditto, are all taken by the Junius Brutus privateer of Salem; the masters and crews landed at Crookhaven: She also captured a brig from Cork to Limerick, in ballast, and sunk her.

The Canada man of war has taken and carried into Cork a Spanish frigate of 32 guns.

The Essex, Potter, bound to Africa, is returned to Liverpool to be repaired.

The Ellen, Holmes, from London, is arrived at Lancaster, after being taken off St David's Head by the Franklin privateer of Dunkirk, and ransomed for 900 guineas, and afterwards plundered.

The Enterprize of London, Captain Eden, has taken and sent into Limerick the Hacket and John, an American letter of marque, of 10 guns and 40 men, from Port au Prince to Bilboa, laden with 100 hogsheads of sugar, &c.

Portsmouth, 3. The Monsieur frigate is come into harbour, and the Eurydice frigate is gone out.

Portsmouth, 4. This morning arrived Admiral Digby from a cruize, with six sail of the line, and a frigate.

List of Ships at Wampo, 1780.

The Seahorse, Panton, a small frigate from Madrass, and back again.

English Co. Ships.——Granby, Johnson; Sandwich, Dean; Oxford, White; Halsewell, Pevice; Britannia, Hutchinson; Stormont, Rogers; Lascelles, Wakefield; Besborough, Montgomerie; Atlas, Cooper; London, Webb; York, Blanchard; Bridgewater, Parker.

English Country Ships.——Carter, Watson; Byram Gore, Mann; Rumbold, Welsh; Success Gally, Fenwick; Hornby, Tasker; Betsey, Giddis; Fazalam, Haig; Eliza, Lockyer; Bernstoff, Reed; Dodaley, Makelary; Hunter, Gordon. Eliza was sold to Sir Mirando de Paulo, from Lisbon, commanded by Captain Moeid.

From the London Papers, June 5.

Madrid, May 15. We learn from the camp at St Roche, that on the two last days in April the fire from our batteries was very vigorous, and directed against the magazines, park of artillery, the Governor's house, the Moors Castle, and the batteries on the hill. We have lost but one soldier of the Walloon guards, who chanced to cross the mouth of a gun that was firing, but the enemy's fire has done us no harm.

During the three first days of this, our fire continued very brisk, and well directed, and many houses in the town were set on fire. On the part of the enemy, however, a brisker fire was kept up than usual, and we had the mortification to see a bomb fall on the battery of St Charles, which killed a serjeant of the Arragon volunteers, two soldiers, and two matrosses, and wounded slightly three others. Another Walloon was killed by the bursting of a bomb.

Paris, May 31. M. de la Motte Piquet has put to sea with five large ships, sheathed with copper. He has hoisted his flag on board the Terrible. It is thought he is gone to meet the Spanish fleet, as Admiral Darby is supposed to have got home about the 20th inst.

LONDON.

On Saturday morning, the Pursers of the outward-bound East Indiamen, having previously taken leave of the Directors, set off for their respective ships at Portsmouth. About an hour afterwards, a messenger was dispatched from the Admiralty, with orders for the above fleet to sail with the first fair wind, under convoy of a large fleet of men of war, which are to see them to a certain latitude, where they are to cruize for the protection of the homeward-bound fleet from Jamaica. About 12 sail of West-Indiamen, which were to have sailed with the last fleet, and several other ships, will also take the advantage of this convoy.

Last week, letters were received from Commodore Johnstone, dated 15th April, from St Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands, where he had put in for fresh water. The fleet were all well, and had met with no accident. The next news from them will probably be the capture of the Cape of Good Hope.

Letters from Lisbon, by Saturday's mail, bring advice, that an edict is published, forbidding all Portuguese sailors entering into the Dutch service, on pain of being severely punished whenever taken, and no shipwrights are to depart out of the kingdom without first obtaining leave so to do.

There is a report that Admiral Barrington is to have the chief command of a fleet, which will soon be ready to sail to endeavour to find the Spaniards.

The three regiments of guards will be alternately mustered in the course of next week, when a draft will be made from each corps, and sent over to reinforce Lord Cornwallis in Virginia.

Yesterday morning, the Light Horse Volunteers were drawn up on Blackheath, to receive their colours. Captain Brooke Watson delivered to them the Royal favour, accompanied with these words, "That his Majesty presented them with the standard, for their loyalty, allegiance, and fidelity." After the music had played "God save the King," and Capt. Watson had withdrawn, the Lord Mayor, supported by the Sheriffs, the Marquis of Carmarthen, and General Johnson, advanced, and, on presenting the colours, thus addressed the Gentlemen Volunteers: "I have the honour to present you with a standard from the citizens of London, as a testimony of their esteem, and approbation of your very active and meritorious services during the late unhappy disturbances. The magistracy look towards you, and the other most respectable corps of gentlemen in this city, with a confidence, that your united assistance will be fully adequate to preserve due order and legal government within their walls. Your country is grateful to both for such noble examples. I am peculiarly happy, Gentlemen, in this opportunity of conveying the sentiments of your fellow-citizens to you, as I have been a frequent eye-witness of your spirited conduct."—The Gentlemen Volunteers afterwards went through many of their evolutions with great exactness and dexterity. Several General Officers and persons of distinction present, paid them many compliments on their military appearance and alertness. The company on the field, which was very numerous and brilliant, was afterwards elegantly entertained at Shooter's Hill by the Gentlemen Volunteers. The Lord Mayor was dressed in the regimentals of the artillery company of the city of London, (many of whom attended on this occasion) and came upon the ground in his coach and six, with his servants in their state liveries. The whole circumstances were as pleasing, as they were uncommon, splendid, and praise-worthy.

A correspondent informs us, that the public are deceived concerning the dock-yards at Bombay, as well as the dock: No ships above 44 guns can be built there; and the dock, which is a very fine one, and cut out of the solid rock, will but contain two 74 gun ships; but if they are of the largest size, only one and a 64. The harbour of Bombay is very difficult of entrance, and so well fortified towards the sea, that no ship could make any impression. The town is surrounded by a very fine built wall of great thickness, and numbers of projected bastions, on which are planted a multitude of fine artillery, kept in excellent order. There is a citadel besides of great strength. The whole of the town and citadel is encompassed by a wide ditch. Bombay being a perfect rock, it is impossible to undermine it. Its surface is covered with about 12 inches thick of earth, and no more, on which a little verdure appears.

Mangalor, which it is supposed will be the next object of General Goddard's operations, is a port town of the Hither India, in Asia, situated on the Malabar coast, 150 miles north of Calicut, and 340 miles west of Fort St George.

Winslow, June 1. On Monday the 28th ult. between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, a very dreadful fire broke out at Great Horwood, in Buckinghamshire, which spread with such astonishing rapidity, that in little more than half an hour, sixty houses, amongst which number were about sixteen farm-houses and four malt-houses, with all their barns, stables, wheat ricks, bean ricks, hay stacks, waggons, carts, ploughs, harrows, and most part of their household goods, were all on fire together, and entirely consumed in the space of two hours; several of the inhabitants saved no more than the clothes upon their backs. Many neighbours, at the beginning of the fire, in a few minutes were prevented from giving assistance to others, by their own houses being on fire before they could get back again. Amongst the lives that are lost, was a poor man of a neighbouring village, that had been drinking at one of the public-houses; he went, as is supposed, into one of the barns to lie down to sleep, and was unfortunately burnt to death in a most shocking manner. His legs and thighs were burnt quite off close to his body; his arms burnt off; his head, when he was moved, separated from his body, quite burnt to a cinder. Another poor old man was pulled out of a house that was all on fire, by the leg, and burnt in so terrible a manner that he died two days after. The engines from Buckingham and Winslow arrived as soon as it was possible, and prevented a house that had taken fire from being quite destroyed; in short, the distress of the inhabitants is beyond any thing I am able to describe, truly pitiable, and shocking for a spectator to behold. Their loss is not exactly ascertained, but generally thought to be near ten thousand pounds, out of which, by the best accounts I am at present able to learn, about the sum of two thousand pounds only is insured. The parishes of Buckingham, Winslow, and many more of the adjacent villages, have subscribed very liberally for their present support; and it is earnestly to be wished the same laudable example will be followed by the charitable and benevolent contributions of thousands more, to relieve such a number of our fellow-creatures from the greatest degree of wretchedness.

This melancholy event is generally supposed to have happened by the inadvertency of sending two small children to fetch some fire from a neighbour's house, and coming across a farm-yard, where was a great quantity of straw that was exceeding dry, it is imagined they let fall some of the coals out of the fire-shovel on the straw, which communicated itself to a malt-house, and extended to the dreadful length already described; a caution which should ever be remembered how people send children for fire again.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *Wednesday, June 6.*

Called the Exchequer Balances and Commissioners of Accompts bills.

Agreed to the amendments made to Dr Smith's bill, and ordered it be engrossed.

Read a first time the bill relative to houses of correction for the city.

Read a second time the bill for providing places of residence for the parochial Clergy, and the Salisbury estate bill, and committed the latter for Friday.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means; and Mr Robinson having taken the Chair, the Serjeant at Arms acquainted the Committee, that Mr Leigh, from the Bank of England, was at the door, with a petition from the Governor and Company.

Lord *North* said, that it was usual in petitions of the nature of that which was to be introduced, to depart from the Parliamentary form of having them first presented to the House, and then referred to a Committee. In the present case, it was orderly to have the petition first presented to the Committee; and probably the reason of this order was that no resolution was to be moved in the Committee in the present stage of the business; and the Chairman was only to report progress, and ask leave to sit again. The petition being then read, it appeared that its purport was to pray for a renewal of the charter for 21 years; for which the Company of the Bank offered to lend Government 2,000,000l. for three years, at three per cent. interest, in order to enable the public to pay off so much of the navy debt. He seemed inclined to treat the petition favourably, as thinking that it would be productive of singular advantage to the public service, to have 2,000,000 l. of the navy debt paid off. But,

Mr *Pulteney* was of opinion, that no present advantage could justify the Minister to countenance a bargain which would make it necessary for him to apply to Parliament at such a season of the year, in the absence of almost all the country Gentlemen, who had been assured by the noble Lord, when he opened the budget, that he intended to pay off 1,000,000 l. only of the navy bills: Parliament had provided for the payment of that sum; and now when they were in the country, trusting to the Minister's veracity that no more money would be demanded, a fresh application is made for 2,000,000 l.

Lord *North* replied, that when he opened the budget, he had expressed his concern that he should not be able to pay off more than 1,000,000 l. of navy debt; but at the same time said, that if means could be devised for paying off more, he should certainly embrace them. These means were now offered by the Bank; and as it would be for the advantage of the public to have the navy debt reduced, so, in his opinion, it would be prudent to accept the offered terms. All that Gentlemen could object to the propolition was, that it had not been previously communicated to them; but this ought not to weigh with the House, as there was no reason for putting off to another Session, a measure which would avowedly be highly serviceable to the public.

Mr *Hussey* said, it was well known that the business then before the Committee had been long in agitation: Gentlemen all knew that for a considerable time past two propositions, relative to the renewal of the charter of the Bank, had been afloat; one of which had been very properly rejected by the Minister: It was his opinion, however, that the objections which had been started to the *time* when the business then before the Committee was brought forward, had not been removed by any thing that had fallen from the minister.

The *Secretary at War* argued, that the objections were completely removed, by what fell from the Hon. Member himself; they were, that timely notice had not been given of the measure, and that it was a business transacted in the dark; but the Hon. Gentleman owned that the business had been long in agitation, so that all knew that the propositions had been for a considerable time afloat.

Mr *Byng* thought the measure ill timed, and that it bore the appearance of a job, to serve some holders of navy bills.

Lord *North* declared he was not acquainted with a person whom he knew to be a holder of navy bills.

The question being then put, "That the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again;" the Committee divided, when there appeared ——Ayes 56 Noes 27.

The House afterwards went into a Committee of Supply, when Sir *Gilbert Elliot* moved for 4000 l. to be granted to Mr Phillips, of Knightsbridge, for his discovery of a powder to kill ants and other insects. After some conversation the motion was carried. As was also another for 500 l. to be disposed of by the Lords of the Admiralty, in reward to those who, in pursuit of the Longitude, should make discoveries, which, though highly useful to the public, do not entitle the discoverers to the reward offered by Act of Parliament.

The House being resumed, Mr *Pulteney* said, that since the business of the Bank petition had been disposed of, he had learnt, that the Governour and Company had bought up navy and victualling bills, to the amount of 2,000,000 l. so that it looked, as had been already suggested, as if the whole of the business was a job, to serve the holders of those bills; he moved, therefore, that an account be laid before the House of all navy and victualling bills now in the possession of the Bank of England.

Mr *Dempster* seconded the motion.

Lord *North* allowed, that if the Governor and Company had availed themselves of the private knowledge they had of the bargain, to buy up bills depending between them and Government, for their own private advantage; they had done wrong; but if they purchased the bills for the common benefit of annuitants, he would not say that their conduct was censureable; on the contrary, he would assert that they acted like faithful servants, and in a political point of view, he should rejoice at their conduct, as the Bank's purchasing navy bills, must necessarily raise their credit, and reduce the discount. However, he could not give his assent to any motion that tended to compel a trading Company to publish a state of their affairs.

Mr *Ewer* said, the Honourable Gentleman who made the motion had been deceived in his information; however, the House was undoubtedly at liberty to call for the papers moved for; but he hoped it would never consent to break open the counting-houses of traders, and publish their affairs to the world.

Mr *Hussey* also disapproved of the measure upon the same ground, and recommended to the Honourable Member to withdraw his motion, which was at last done.

Gen. *Smith* then moved, for an account of the present state of the bond debts of the India Company, and for some other papers, after which the House adjourned.

Sir William Middleton took the oaths and his seat for Denbigh.

From the London Papers, June 7.

Hamburgh, May 25. All our letters from Petersburgh confirm the news of a triple alliance being either actually concluded, or undoubtedly on the point of being so, between the Courts of Russia, Vienna, and London.

Hague, May 31. According to the last letters from Brussels, the Emperor was daily expected there.

The same letters add, that Sir Joseph Yorke's arrival was hourly looked for.

The Prince Stadtholder set out this morning to review the garrisons of the Brille, Helvoetsluys, the isle of Goedereede, Willemstadt, &c.

LONDON.

This morning the mail from the West-Indies, containing the private letters, was received at the General Post-office by express from Falmouth.

There are two mails from the West-Indies missing, one of which is the Lord Hyde, and the other the Comet; one of them is reported to be taken and carried into Rhode Island, but no authentic account of it is yet received at the General Post-office.

Advices were received yesterday from Sir George Rodney, dated at St Eustatius the 24th of April;—By these accounts we learn that Sir George was in daily expectation of the French fleet, which, from the intelligence he had received from the Captain of a vessel that passed them, consisted of 14 sail of the line and one hundred transports. That Sir Samuel Hood remained with 15 off Martinique, and that it was impossible for the enemy to get into port without an engagement. The next packet from this quarter will probably convey one of the most interesting events that has happened during the course of the war. We are happy to inform the public, that when these advices left Eustatius, the gallant Rodney was in perfect health, a circumstance "devoutly to be wished" by every one who has the glory of their Sovereign, and the interest of their country really at heart.

We have received advices from Petersburgh, which state it as a fact, that, notwithstanding every effort made by the French Ambassador, the Empress had positively refused to engage in any war between Holland and England.

A report has been current in town these two days, said to have come by a Swedish East-India ship, that Hyder Ally has retired, in consequence of a peace having been concluded with the Mahrattas; but if he has retreated, we are inclined to ascribe it to another cause. Perhaps the successes of Gen. Goddard may make it necessary for him to look to the safety of his own dominions; or the force collected and collecting under Sir Eyre Coote, may have convinced Hyder that he could make no farther progress. The name of Coote is well known in that quarter; to him, and to him alone, did the late Lord Clive owe both his fame and fortune; the battle of Plassy had not been fought but for Sir Eyre Coote, and there is every reason to hope that he will restore the English power in all its lustre once more in the Carnatic.

People who do not weigh and examine causes, but decide instantly from effects, are apt to be either elated or depressed by the first impressions they feel on hearing the report of the day. Hoping too much from the news expected by Captain Broderick, they are proportionably dispirited, because it does not keep pace with their desires; they seem to dread every bad consequence from Lord Cornwallis's retreat to Wilmington, and forgetting entirely that his Lordship set out without baggage and provisions that he might not be retarded in making a rapid incursion into North Carolina, they do not recollect that that very post Wilmington was secured by Major Craig for the purpose of securing the navigation of Cape Fear River, that his Lordship might receive through that channel those supplies he could not carry with him.

The provinces to the Northward have been already exhausted of troops; the Carolinians have in their turn been every-where defeated; and the Virginians are now in their turn experiencing the same fate; so that we may conclude, if some untoward accident has not prevented Lord Cornwallis from receiving the reinforcement of the 3000 men sent from Ireland, that he has, in the course of last month, taken some decided steps for the security of his army, and preserving a communication with his coadjutors during the summer months.

The court of Spain have not only the conquest of the Floridas in their view, but we are informed from very respectable authority, that an expedition was on foot at the Havannah so long as the month of March last, to go against New Providence, the principal of the Bahama Islands, and that one thousand land forces and several ships of war were destined for that expedition; now as we have not a single ship of war or any troops that can make any resistance to such an armament, government's next dispatches from Pensacola and the Bahamas, it is expected, will bring very bad news from both places.

The Cormorant sloop of war, of 14 guns, Capt. M'Evoy, which sailed for New-York with dispatches the beginning of April, is daily expected home again with advices from Sir Henry Clinton.

Letters received from Halifax mention the death of Gen. Mackan, commander in chief on that station, and Colonel of a regiment of foot.

The press was so very hot on the River Thames last night, that they did not regard any protections.

The number of Dutch prisoners now in England, in different prisons, are said to amount to upwards of 2000, exclusive of officers on parole.

The Duke of Athol, Hut, of Borrowstounness; the Nelly, Webster, and the Jenny and Peggy, Renny, drove on shore in Riga Bay in a gale of wind on the 7th ult. The two first are expected to be got off; the latter will be lost.

A forgery is discovered to the amount of 2000 l. committed by an innkeeper of this city, who has absconded. The fact was explained upon the sitting of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, when one of the notes came into proof, and was detected.

Extract of a letter from on board the Prince Kaunitz East-Indiaman, dated Wampo, December 20, 1780.

"The Granby, Haswell, Sandwich, Oxford, and Britannia English East-Indiamen, were to sail in two days from the above port.

"The Princessa Sophia Frederica was unfortunately burnt in that harbour on the 18th, with half her cargo on board; the crew were all saved except one."

Extract of a letter from St Lucia, April 7.

"A few days ago a fleet of 45 sail of store-ships, victuallers, and transports, escorted by a ship of the line, and a frigate, got into Port-Royal, Martinique. Unfortunately at this time Sir Samuel Hood, who was cruising for them, fell by the currents to the leeward, by which means only one of his squadron of the line got up with them. The French line of battle ship engaged her for some, to give the convoy an opportunity of escaping, which, when she saw effected, she declined the combat, and made sail after them."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, April, 10.

"The revision of the process which condemned, in 1759, the unhappy persons accused of regicide, is at last terminated: last Saturday the council and the 15 deputies assembled, to give a final judgement on that affair. After long debates, that lasted until three o'clock in the morning, the Judges unanimously declared innocent all the persons who had been complicated in that pretended conspiracy; as well these who suffered death, as those who had been punished with exile or imprisonment."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 20.

"The following are the regiments in this garrison at present, the 12th, 29th, 58th, 72d, 73d, and three regiments of Hanoverians, with a train of Artillery. A number of recruits were on board the transports to complete the English regiments, and also of the Hanoverians; the number of men in both corps included, may amount to about 7100."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, June 4.

"There are now in the Sound ten sail of the line and three frigates; three of Admiral Digby's having come in since my last. Orders are received to forward the Hercules of 74, Yarmouth of 64, and Salisbury of 52 guns, now in dock; in consequence of which, all the new work is again stopped, though we hope to turn out the Anson of 64, and the Medusa of 50 guns, before the expiration of the year. A new frigate is to be built on the slip from whence the Narcissus was lately launched here. The camps in this neighbourhood are now forming; our division of marines is now complete.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 7.

"This day, as soon as the House of Commons were formed, Mr Ord brought up the report of the Committee of Supply of the preceding day, for granting a reward of 3600 l. to Mr Henry Philips, for discovering a powder for the destruction of weevils, and other insects.

"Mr *Alderman Sawbridge* opposed the motion on these two grounds namely, that Mr Philips could not have expended any such sum as 4000 l. in the discovery of the powder, nor was the powder itself of the use it was pretended to be of, the Honourable Gentlemen having tried it without its producing any good effects.

"Mr *Bamber Gascoygne* said, he had also tried the powder, and had found it very efficacious in destroying insects; that he knew it had been the means of preserving malt in brewhouses; and that Mr Philips had gone very expensive voyages, for the purpose of trying the effect of his powder.

"The House then divided, when there appeared, for the report 26, and against it 23.

"The third reading was then moved for, of the reading of the bill for preventing the inconveniencies of the marriage act, when Mr *Fox* rose, not for the purpose of objecting to the bill, but to express his concern, that the marriage act had rendered it necessary. If there was no other reason for it, he thought the necessity of this bill alone sufficient to justify a motion for the repeal of the marriage act. At present there were thousands who did not know whether they were not bastards, and would remain in that dreadful suspense, till the present bill was passed; for certainly every one it was intended to relieve had married in direct violation of the marriage act, which declared, that no marriage should be had but in chapels, when banns had been published before the passing that act. A learned gentleman, indeed, (the Solicitor-General) had said, in favour of the marriage act, that this was the first blot that had been found in it, though it had been in use for thirty years. But this he thought a great argument against it; for he thought that a dangerous act, which could conceal a blot for thirty years before it was discovered. But he apprehended there were other defects in the marriage act, though they had not yet been stated. One was, that the act declared no persons should be married but with the consent of the parents first had and obtained; and he believed there were many thousands married who had never obtained the consent of their parents. At any rate, he thought that the act ought to be amended, and that all marriages ought to be legal, except the dissent of the parents was declared against it. The custom, however, had been so much followed, of marrying without the consent of parents, that, if all the clergy were to be punished that had incurred the penalties of the law on the occasion, many of our clergy, in the other House, would be transported; or, now that we could not send them to America, would be committed to hard labour on the river Thames. Upon the whole, he thought the marriage act ought to be repealed. It had originated in passion, and contrary to all reason, and had sprung from that spirit of aristocracy which characterised the temper of the times in which it passed. It was no recommendation of it, he said, that it had continued for thirty years, for the world had lived many hundred years without it. Nor was the use it was intended for, at all answered. It had been made to prevent the children of great people from marrying as they liked, and from the fortunes of heiresses getting into the hands of those who would know how to use them. But this end had failed. For, though liberty was no longer in England, it was still to be found in Scotland. Licentiousness reigned there till this day, and the marriage act was there to be broken through with pleasure. Mr Fox said, he wished some Gentleman would move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the marriage act; though, if no one else would do it, he certainly would. He wished, however, that somebody would take the thing in hand, and should be glad to prevail upon a noble Lord in his eye (Lord Nugent) to do it, as he had ever opposed the marriage act.

"Lord *Nugent* allowed he had opposed the marriage act, but denied moving a repeal of it. He thought, however, that something ought to be done. Persons whose marriages were contrary to the marriage act, and consequently null and void, might marry again before the present bill should pass into an act, in which case they would have two wives. His Lordship wished to know what could be done in such a case, as no other than Dr Madan's law could reconcile it.

"The third reading of the bill was then agreed to, and passed without a division.

"Mr *Fox* then moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the marriage-act of George the Second, though he would not, he said, pursue the subject, if he should find any great opposition to it.

"Mr *Jolliffe* confessed himself a friend to the marriage-act, and asked the Honourable Gentleman, if he had in view a total repeal of the marriage-act? If he had, he should certainly oppose the motion; for, he thought the marriage act a very good one.

"Mr *Fox* said, he intended his bill should amend it, though he would at the same time confess, that the bill he meant to bring in would be the same he had moved for ten years ago, and would leave nothing more of the old act than that part of it which respected the registering of marriages.

"The motion was then put, and leave given to bring in the bill.

"Another of the very amiable daughters of Mr Harley is soon to be married to Mr Drummond. Mr Drummond is not any relation of the Messrs. Drummonds the bankers. He is the eldest son of the late Archbishop of York, and the nephew next in reversion to the estate and title of the Earl of Kinnoul.

"Great interest is said to be making by the Gallic powers, inimical to Great Britain, that the Cardinal York should succeed to the Popedom, as soon as the See shall become vacant, which is soon expected from the Pope's state of health. The Cardinal is the oldest member of the Sacred College, except Cardinal Pozzobonelli, who is 85 years old, Cardinal Orsini, and Cardinal Albani, who are very infirm, though the first is but 62, and the latter 61."

An Account of the successful Treatment of the Hydrocephalus Internus, by means of the Vapour Bath. In a Letter from Dr A. HUNTER *to Dr* WM. HUNTER, *Physician to the Queen.*

Dear SIR, *York, March 10. 1781.*

"A CHILD, in the third year of its age, was afflicted with the Hydrocephalus Internus in a most alarming degree; and as various remedies had been unsuccessfully used, a trial of the Vapour Bath was at last recommended, not from any just reasoning upon the case, but rather from a desire to cultivate a forlorn hope. Not being at that time much acquainted with the nature of the Vapour Bath, I gave it as my opinion, that the operation would prove fatal to the child, imagining that the sudden rarefaction of the fluids would increase the pressure upon the brain, already diseased by accumulated weight. But when I found that the friends of the child had determined upon the trial, I submitted my judgment to their resolution, and the child was accordingly placed in the fumigating chair, with anxious fears on my part. The first operation was continued for the space of seven minutes; and as the child bore it well, and seemed rather better on the succeeding day, I felt myself encouraged in the prosecution of the fumigation. I accordingly recommended it to be continued every other day; and, at the expiration of twenty days, I speak it with astonishment! every symptom was diminished. The child could then view objects with pleasurable attention, could articulate a few words, and, with a little assistance, could walk across the room; whereas, before the fumigation, it had lost its speech, its eyes wandered without design, its apprehension was almost annihilated, and its limbs were unable to support the weight of its body. The cure being performed in the spring, I recommended sea-bathing during the summer months, which fully answered the purpose of giving additional strength. And here it will be necessary to observe, that seven grains of Peruvian bark, given twice a-day, was the only medicine prescribed during the course of fumigation; and that was exhibited with a view to encrease the absorption of the extravasated fluid.

"The Vapour Bath, when highly impregnated with stimulating aromatics, occasions a sudden redness of the skin, a temporary fever is brought on, and a copious perspiration is produced, which usually terminates as soon as the patient is dressed. From these appearances we may rationally account for the absorption of water preternaturally collected in the ventricles of the brain.

" This being a ſolitary caſe, we muſt not give out hopes too much indulgence: Let it, therefore, only be conſidered as fair ground for future experiment. I could ſay a great deal in favour of the Vapour Bath in the cure of a variety of diſeaſes, having, ſince the above caſe, had a conſiderable degree of experience in that mode of practice; but as I wiſh to confine this letter to the ſucceſsful treatment of the Hydrocephalus Internus, I ſhall leave the ſubject for the preſent, and content myſelf with the general recommendation of a practice that ſeems to deſerve our ſerious attention.

" That you may continue to enjoy that health which you ſo cheerfully devote to the ſervice of others, is the moſt cordial wiſh of,

Dear Sir,
Your moſt affectionate ſervant,
A. HUNTER."

Laſt night arrived in Leith Roads, about 120 ſail of merchant ſhips, bound for the Baltic, under convoy of Admiral Hyde Parker's ſquadron, conſiſting of the Fortitude, 74 guns, the Admiral's ſhip, Captain Robertſon; Princeſs Amelia, 90, Macartney; Buffalo, 64, Truſcott; Beinfaiſant, 64, Braithwaite; Preſton, 54, Græme; Dolphin, 44, Blair; Latonia, 44, ——; Cleopatra, 40, Murray; Eleanor, 18, ——; and three cutters.

The trade from London to Leith are hourly expected, under convoy of the Iphigenia, as they parted with Admiral Parker's fleet on Thurſday laſt, when they put into the Humber.

The French privateer, the Calonne, was this day ſold at Leith for 4110 l.

A correſpondent aſſures us, that moſt of the privateers captured, and ſold in the different ports of Britain, have been bought up on account of the Dutch.

To-morrow, the Lords will meet and open the Court for the Summer Seſſion.

On Monday laſt, Henry Riddel, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow, was married to Miſs Ann Glaſford, daughter of John Glaſford, Eſq; of Dugalſton.

Friday night, a young lad of the name of Lees, a weaver in the village of Anderſton, in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow, having gone into the river Clyde to bathe, near that place, was unfortunately drowned.

Saturday, a fine young boy, about five years of age, was entangled by ſome of the wheels of a fire engine at Shettleſtown, two miles from Glaſgow, and was unfortunately killed.

Tueſday laſt, a boy of about ten years of age fell into the lade of Gurroch-mill, two miles north of Glaſgow, and was cruſhed to death by the great wheel. He had a narrow eſcape about ten months ago, when one of his play-fellows ſuffered the ſame melancholy death.

The ſhip Amazon, of London, burthen 300 tons, mounting 24 guns, is arrived in Loughſwilly. She left Jamaica on the 17th of March laſt, in company with a large fleet of merchantmen, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhips the Egmont, Trident, Briſtol, and Endymion frigate, 92 of the merchantmen being bound for different ports in Great Britain and Ireland, the remainder for America. They came through the windward paſſage, and were eſcorted by Admiral Rowley's ſquadron of five ſail of the line and one frigate, as far as latitude 31, when the Amazon loſt company, and a few days after her rudder; but the maſter made a machine to ſteer her by, which anſwered very well. On the 28th of May, the day before ſhe arrived in Loughſwilly, the Amazon fell in with the Rawlinſon and Molly, two of the above fleet, who informed him, that they intended ſailing directly for Liverpool, north about; and that they had parted with the reſt of the fleet, all well, who were bound for Cape Clear.

The Endymion in her paſſage fell in, between the Banks of Newfoundland and the Weſtern Iſles, with a French ſhip pierced for 64 guns, but mounting only thoſe on her upper deck; and upon the Egmont hovering in ſight during the engagement, ſhe immediately ſtruck. She proved to be bound for Boſton, with 20,000 ſtands of arms on board, 10,000 ſuits of clothes, and 60,000 l. in ſpecie.

Extract of a genuine letter from Liverpool to a Gentleman in Leith, dated June 6.

" The Rawlinſon and Molly, two ſhips belonging to Meſſ. R. C. and G. arrived here laſt tide from Jamaica; from whom we have the following piece of agreeable intelligence:

" That the long expected Jamaica fleet, conſiſting of about 70 veſſels, for England, ſailed from Kingſton the 10th March, under convoy of 4 ſhips of the line, a 50, and 44 gun ſhip; and that on their paſſage, the convoy fell in with, and took a French 64 gun ſhip, having on board ſtores for two ſhips of the line, cloathing for 10 regiments, and two million of livres in ſpecie, bound from France to America. The Rawlinſon, and Molly, left the fleet in lat. 52, N. long. 22 W. this day 14 days all well."

Extract of a letter from Glaſgow, June 7.

" We are happy to inform the Public, that, by the vigilance of the Magiſtrates, in ordering nightly patrolrs, and the obliging attention of the commander and officers of the South Fencibles in co-operating with the civil power, little danger is now to be apprehended to the inhabitants of this city, after night.

" We are informed, the Magiſtrates are reſolved to continue their patroles of civil officers, and to take up all diſorderly perſons who ſhall appear upon the ſtreets at improper hours.—Parents and maſters are cautioned to take care of their children and apprentices."

Extract of a letter from New York, dated April 17. per Peggy, Captain Haſtie, juſt arrived in the Clyde.

" To what is inſerted in the incloſed news-papers, I have nothing elſe to add, further than that Arbuthnot's fleet are now here repairing their damage which they ſuſtained in the late action with the French, where it was thought all was not done that might or ought to be. We were ſuperior in force; our ſhips being ſheathed, failed four feet at leaſt for three of the French; and how to account for not giving a better account of the Monſieurs, we are at a loſs indeed. A *fog* is ſaid to have favoured their eſcape; but I ſuppoſe it was ſuch a fog as that which happened to Mr Keppel in that inglorious action with theſe hereditary enemies. I have it from good authority, that, had our fleet purſued, we would have made a glorious conqueſt, and in a great meaſure put an end to the French confederacy in that country.

" An expedition is now on foot, to conſiſt of 5000 men, and the Commander in Chief goes with it. Where this is intended, remains quite a ſecret. General Philips is ſafely landed in Virginia, and Cornwallis has given the rebels a ſevere blow, which it is thought muſt break up their ſouthern army. But it is reported that Waſhington has gone to their ſupport, to endeavour to raiſe their ſtrength again. By this it would appear, that this campaign will be totally carried on in Virginia and the Carolinas.—Here we are as quiet as you are in Edinburgh: But in the country, the rebels come to our lines, plunder, and diſtreſs the inhabitants; and the refugees, in their turn, retaliate, ſometimes very ſucceſsfully."

Concluſion of a letter from Port Glaſgow, dated June 9.

" Since writing, we hear that Captain Haſtie has arrived from New-York, which place he left the 4th ultimo, and brings advice, that a ſecond engagement had been between Lord Cornwallis and Green; the latter totally defeated: That Admiral Arbuthnot had made ſuch a judicious arrangement of his fleet, together with ſome privateers, that he had intercepted a fleet from Cape Francois to France, under convoy of a frigate and three ſmaller veſſels. Captain Haſtie ſays, he ſaw ten of the fleet, with the frigate, arrive at New York as he came away, and that it was believed the reſt would not eſcape, as the fleet was in purſuit of them, being 25 in number. The Captain likewiſe ſays, that large quantities of goods were packed at New-York, ready to be ſhipped for Virginia, upon their hearing Lord Cornwallis had got there."

By the Peggy, Captain Haſtie, juſt arrived in Clyde, we have been favoured with ſeveral New York papers, from which the following paragraphs are extracted:

New York, April 9. The loſs of the rebel army, in the late action with the Earl Cornwallis, at Guildford Court-houſe, in North Carolina, on the 15th of March, is as follows, taken from the Pennſylvania Packet of the 3d inſtant, publiſhed by order of Congreſs:

Continentals, killed, wounded, and miſſing,	330
Virginia Militia, ditto,	403
North Carolina, ditto,	574
Total	1307

Beſides, there is one entire regiment of the North Carolina Militia miſſing, and no account made of the loſs in the corps of Artillery.

New-York, April 16. We are informed that Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburne, of the 35th regiment, is appointed Commandant of St Euſtatius.

Friday was ſent in here, by one of his Majeſty's ſhips, the Rebel ſchooner Amelia, Capt. Dickinſon: She was part of a fleet of 32 ſail of French and Rebel veſſels, loaded chiefly with ſugar, indigo, cotton, &c. bound from Cape Francois for Philadelphia, under convoy of the Rebel frigates Confederacy and Deane. She was taken in lat. 38. 20. and left the King's ſhips in ſearch of her conſorts.

A ſloop belonging to the above fleet, was brought into port yeſterday, by one of his Majeſty's frigates.

New York, April 21. Laſt Thurſday was conducted into our harbour, the Confederacy, a frigate carrying 28 French twelves, and 8 ſix pounders. It is ſaid, her keel was originally laid for a ſhip of 64 cannon. She was taken on Saturday laſt off the Capes of Virginia, by one of his Majeſty's ſhips of war. Her commander, Seth Harding, of Connecticut, had made every diſpoſition for a cloſe engagement, when, perceiving her antagoniſt (on hoiſting Engliſh colours) run out a lower tier of guns, and another frigate in ſight, he very prudently ſtruck the rebel colours, and ſubmitted without any reſiſtance. Amongſt near 300 men on board her, were found a number of Britiſh ſeamen, who had been forced into the enemy's ſervice, through the harſheſt treatment in their goals. Theſe, with great alacrity, immediately entered into that of their native country. We are informed, her invoice amounts to 50,000 l.; the cargo conſiſts in ſugar, cotton, indigo, and a large quantity of clothing for Mr Waſhington's army. She was bound from Cape Francois to Philadelphia, with a convoy, of which ſeveral veſſels have been already brought into this port. She is the largeſt ſhip ever employed by the Congreſs, whoſe navy is now reduced to three frigates, viz. the Alliance, Trumbull, and Deane. There was a French Colonel of engineers in the rebel ſervice, and ſeveral other perſons of that nation on board the prize. Captain Harding was ſome time ago taken and brought to this city in the Oliver Cromwell privateer. He was one of the captors of the Jaſon's fleet from New York, for Carolina; and it is juſtly due to him, that we inform the public, he treated the gentlemen who on that diſaſtrous event became his priſoners, with great humanity and kindneſs.

Yeſterday, arrived the Bull Dog galley, (formerly in the Congreſs ſervice) laden with corn from Delaware, prize to the Trimmer whale-boat, which ſhe took in that river, in company with two ſchooners laden with tobacco, which arrived at Sandyhook yeſterday. Theſe three make nine prizes, taken and brought in here by the Trimmer within the ſpace of a month, beſides numbers which ſhe has deſtroyed.

On the 18th of February laſt, the Arbuthnot and Sir George Collier captured a Dutch ſnow from Demarara, bound for Fluſhing, in Holland, loaded with gold duſt, ivory, ſugar, coffee, cotton, &c. On the 3d of March, they took a Dutch ſloop, from Oſtend, bound to St Euſtatius, with a cargo of proviſions. She had a mail on board, containing letters from their High Mightineſſes the States General of the Seven United Provinces, to the Governors of their ſettlements in the Weſt Indies, inſtructing them to order the merchants and other inhabitants immediately to ſend their caſh and goods to the iſland of Guadaloupe.

In the ſaid mail were alſo ſeveral letters from Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; to the rebel Congreſs. All theſe diſpatches were ſent for the peruſal of their Excellencies Sir George Brydges Rodney, and the Honourable General Vaughan. The Arbuthnot and Sir George Collier have alſo captured ſeveral French, Spaniſh, and rebel veſſels, during their laſt croize.

Wedneſday, was ſent in here, by one of his Majeſty's ſhips, the rebel letter of marque brig General Gates, of eight ſix pounders and nineteen men. She was loaded with tobacco at Philadelphia, bound for Sweden, and was taken on Thurſday laſt off the Capes of Delaware.

Arrived here, the brig Savannah, Captain Gault, in five weeks from Montego-Bay, Jamaica; by her we learn that Dutch prizes are daily brought into that Iſland, and that the army and inhabitants are very healthy, and well ſupplied with proviſions.

New-York, April 27. By accounts from Rhode-Iſland we are informed, that the French ſhips of war were all ready for ſea; and their tranſports lying at ſingle anchor, outſide of the men of war, but their troops were not embarked. The Romulus having received great damage from the fire of his Majeſty's ſhip London, was hove down to undergo a repair.

By accounts from Philadelphia as late as the 17th of this month, we find, that no part of the veſſels that ſailed from Hiſpaniola, in company with the Confederacy, were arrived in the Delaware, nor any account of them. The French frigate Hermione, was loading flour at Cheſter, for the uſe of the French fleet at Newport; ſeveral veſſels were preparing to take the benefit of her convoy.

Kingſton, February 24. On Saturday laſt at 28 minutes after nine o'clock in the morning, a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this town, which is ſuppoſed to have been general throughout the Iſland, though we hear of no conſiderable damage ſuſtained by it. A noiſe like the rolling of a numerous cavalcade of heavy carriages, or diſtant thunder, preceded the conſuſion, and gave the alarm to the inhabitants, who in general fled from their houſes into the open air in the greateſt conſternation. It was obſerved by a gentleman in town, that the ſhock was uncommonly loud and ſevere in a houſe which has an electrical conductor.

On Wedneſday, two ſchooners, prizes to the Diamond frigate—a valuable ſloop to the Gen. Campbell—a ſloop to the Adventure, and a ſchooner to the Sir Peter Parker, were ſent into Port Royal. The General Campbell and the Arrow letters of marque were left in chace of ten ſail of Dutchmen off Curracoa, and we ſincerely hope they have been ſucceſsful in the purſuit.

At a Court-martial held on board his Majeſty's ſhip Princeſs Royal, for enquiring into the conduct of Captain Moutray, commander of the Ramilies, reſpecting the capture of the outward-bound Eaſt and Weſt-India fleets committed to his protection in Auguſt laſt; after a long and deliberate hearing, which took up at leaſt eight days, he was, on Monday laſt, ſuſpended from his Majeſty's ſervice. We hear Captain Cowling is appointed to the command of the Ramilies.

Yeſterday arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Reſource, from St Juan.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

June 9. Peggy, Haſtie, from New York, with goods.

SAILED,

June 8. Crawford, Moriſon, for Dublin, with goods.
Aurora, Blair, for New York, with goods.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromneſs,

May 26. Barbara of and for Stornaway, M'Leod, from Leith.
Iſobella of and for ditto, M'Kenzie, from ditto.
John of and from Wigton, Hanna, for Gottenburgh.
29. Three Friends of and for Leith, Houſton, from Eſdale.
Remain in ſaid harbour, June 1.
Speedwell of and from Peterhead, Roed, for the cod fiſhing.
Molly of and from Campbeltown, M'Kellor, from Fraſerb.
Sailed from Dearſound,
May 29. —— of and from Peterhead, Miln, for Ireland.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

June 11. Glaſgow and Paiſley Packet, Bald, from Carron, with goods.
Diſpatch, Gray, from Eſdale, with ſlate.
Betſy, Henderſon, from Alloa, with coals and goods.

INN AT PENNYCUICK.

MRS HALL continues, as formerly, in the commodious INN at the King's Arms, in the village of PENNYCUICK, within nine meaſured miles ſouth of Edinburgh, where thoſe who favour her with their encouragement, may depend upon the beſt entertainment and ſervice.—She has provided a Stock of excellent WINES; and as there are remarkable good Strawberry Gardens in the neighbourhood, ſhe propoſes to furniſh STRAWBERRIES during the ſeaſon.

There are two different turnpike-roads leading from Edinburgh to Pennycuick; ſo that thoſe who take an excurſion of pleaſure from town, may go and return through differept parts of the country.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 26th of June inſt. between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The Nineteen Shilling Land of Old Extent of WESTSHIELLS of MEIKLE GOVAN, with the Salmon-fiſhing on the river Clyde correſponding thereto, lying within the pariſh of Govan, barony and regality of Glaſgow, and ſhire of Lanark.

The proveft free rental, after deducting one fifth part for teind, and the feu-duty payable to the College of Glaſgow is L. 23 16 2 8-12ths.
And the proven value at twenty-three years purchaſe is L. 593 13 1 4-12ths.

The lands hold of the Crown, and are pleaſantly ſituated on the Banks of the Clyde, about three miles weſt from Glaſgow.

The articles of ſale and progreſs may be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Bruce depute-clerk of Seſſion, or Ralph Bowie writer in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament of New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 20th of June inſt. between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The following LANDS, which belonged to the deceaſed Hugh Mitchell of Dornell, in two lots.

Lot I. The Sixteen Shilling and Eight Penny Land of the Forty Shilling Land of Dornell; and the Two Merk Land of Whiteholme, with the tiends thereof, lying in the pariſh of Auchinleck and ſhire of Ayr, with a tack of the remaining Twenty-three Shilling Four Penny Lands of Dornell, for 39 years from Whitſunday 1765.

The proven rent of the lands is L. 44 5 6
And the proven value, at 20 years purchaſe, is 885 10 0
The proven value of the Tack of the Twenty-three Shilling and Four Penny Lands of Dornell is 87 10 0

Upſet price of the firſt lot L. 973 0 0

Lot II. The Superiority of the Four Merk Land of Whatſhainburn, otherwiſe called Halglenmuir, lying in the pariſh of Auchinleck and ſhire of Ayr.

The proven value whereof is L. 100 0 0

The whole lands hold blench of the Crown, and the old extents are aſcertained by retours prior to 1681.

The articles of ſale, and progreſs may be ſeen at the office of Mr Stevenſon, depute clerk of Seſſion; and further information will be got by applying to William Dick, writer to the ſignet; or Robert Aiken writer in Ayr.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 27th of June inſt. betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, the Twenty-Shilling Land of OVER CRAIGENDBAY, the Twenty-Shilling Land of NETHER CRAIGENDBAY of old extent, and that part of the two and a half merk land of Nether Craigendbay, commonly called the ONE MERK LAND of CRAIGEND, lying in the pariſh of Kells, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The proven free rental, after deducting one fifth part for teinds, is, L. 47 14 8 1-4th.
And the value at twenty years purchaſe, with the addition of five years purchaſe of the free teind is, L. 1001 13 3 11-12ths.

The lands hold blench of the Crown. They are of very conſiderable extent, and are ſituated upon the water of Dee, about five miles from the town of New Galloway, and upon the great road to Newton-Stewart.

The articles of ſale and progreſs may be ſeen at the office of Mr Stevenſon, depute clerk of Seſſion. And further information will be got by applying to William Dick writer to the ſignet, or John Thomſon writer in Kirkcudbright.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

MANY of the members of laſt General Aſſembly, who voted in the minority in the queſtion concerning the ſettlement of the pariſh of Carſphairn, and diſſented from that ſentence, earneſtly wiſh that their reaſons of diſſent ſhould be laid before the Public. A copy of them is ſent to Mr Robertſon, and they flatter themſelves that he will not refuſe their requeſt to inſert them in the *Mercury*, as ſoon as he can find a place for them.

Friday, June 8. 1781.

COPY *of the* REASONS *of* DISSENT *againſt a ſentence of the General Aſſembly, by which they reverſed a judgment of the Preſbytery of Kirkcudbright, ſuſtained the concurrence with Mr Robert Affleck, the preſentee, and appointed the Preſbytery to proceed to his ſettlement, with all convenient ſpeed, according to the rules of the Church.*

FROM this ſentence, we think ourſelves bound to diſſent, 1*mo*, Becauſe there is no call whatſoever to the preſentee. Though there are ſixteen heritors, and a conſiderable number of elders, one perſon alone having a real intereſt in the pariſh, has ſignified his concurrence with the preſentee. That gentleman is a non-reſiding heritor of ſmall property in the pariſh, and who lives at the diſtance of at leaſt forty miles from Carſphairn. We have ſeen, with much concern, ſeveral late deciſions of the Aſſembly, in our apprehenſion, of very dangerous conſequence: But we conſider this as the moſt violent attack ever made on that fundamental principle of our conſtitution, the neceſſity of a call in order to conſtitute a paſtoral relation between a miniſter and a people, and to entitle a preſentee to receive collation to a benefice in the Church of Scotland: A principle eſtabliſhed not only by the ſtanding laws of the Church, by immemorial practice, and by the ſolemn forms which relate to the ordination and admiſſion of miniſters, but which, in our judgment, has received ſanction, even from the act of Parliament reſtoring Patronage. The majority themſelves ſeem to have been conſcious of the ſingularly unfavourable circumſtances of this caſe, ſince they have found it neceſſary to adopt a language new and unprecedented in the ſentences of Aſſembly concerning the ſettlement of miniſters; and, inſtead of ſuſtaining the *call*, have ſuſtained the *concurrence* with the preſentee.

2*do*, We diſſent from this ſentence, becauſe there is not only no call to the preſentee, but a declared and judicially authenticated oppoſition to his ſettlement from the far greater part of the landed intereſt, from the elders, and the whole body of heads of families in the pariſh; an oppoſition, which, in our apprehenſion, has not ariſen from wanton acts and caprice, but from cool and deliberate judgment. We conſider this ſentence, therefore, as amounting to a declaration from this Aſſembly, That, in the ſettlement of miniſters, no regard is due to any claſs or order of men, but to the patron alone: That, in all time coming, Patronage, in its moſt unlimited and rigorous exerciſe, is to be ſupported; and, in particular, that the ſentiments of the gentlemen of landed property in Scotland, however conſiderable or reſpectable, will be more regarded than thoſe of the meaneſt of the people. A declaration at all times impolitic, as well as unjuſt, and, in this age of prevailing licentiouſneſs and diſreſpect to religion, highly inexpedient and dangerous.

3*tio*, We diſſent from this ſentence, becauſe, as was obſerved in the reaſons of diſſent in the caſe of Fenwick, we are convinced, that meaſures of this kind have a direct and manifeſt tendency to alienate the minds of our countrymen from the eſtabliſhed Church, to deſtroy the reſpect and influence of the Parochial Clergy, and to render them incapable alike to promote the intereſt of our holy religion, and to diffuſe among the people the principles of loyalty and affection to Government.

4*to*, Becauſe the great deſign of the ſettlement of Miniſters being to promote the edification of the people committed to their charge, we think it eſſentially neceſſary, that, before the ſettlement of a Preſentee is appointed by the Church, there ſhould be ſome probable ground to hope, that this important end will be accompliſhed; but, in this caſe, we are fully convinced, from the evidence laid before the Aſſembly, that there is no proſpect of uſefulneſs to Mr Affleck in the pariſh of Carſphairn; and we could not have juſtified ourſelves to our own minds, if, in ſuch circumſtances, we had not, in this conſtitutional manner, expreſſed our diſapprobation of, and diſſent from the ſentence appointing his ſettlement.

Theſe are the ſentiments which we entertain concerning this deciſion, and we mention them with the greater confidence, that, in the diviſion of the Aſſembly, it was carried by a majority of only two votes *. —We think ourſelves called upon by our duty to GOD and to our Country, to enter our diſſent; and, while we ſtate theſe reaſons, it is our earneſt prayer to the Supreme King and Head of the Church, that none of all the evils which we apprehend may ariſe from the ſentence which the Aſſembly have pronounced.

* 74 Voted "Reverſe,"—72 "Affirm" the ſentence of the Peſbytery.

FREW BRIDGE.

9th June 1781.

THE Committee named by the Subſcribers for erecting a Bridge over the River Forth, near the ford of Frew, and ſuch of the Subſcribers as chuſe to attend, are hereby deſired to meet at Kippen, within the houſe of William Paterſon innkeeper, upon Monday the 25th day of June current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, to examine and conſider the plans and eſtimates given in by different tradeſmen, for building the Bridge, and to contract with thoſe who ſhall be preferred.

It is requeſted of ſuch as are poſſeſſed of ſubſcription-papers, that they forward them to John Burn writer in Stirling, clerk to the Committee, before the day of meeting.

By order of Robert Graham, Eſq; of Gartmore, Convener of the Committee. JOHN BURN, Clk.

Not to be repeated.

SALE OF HORSES, &c.
And Graſs Incloſures to be Let.

TO be SOLD by roup, at Lathriſk, near Falkland, on Friday the 15th June current,

A number of Work Horſes and Mares; Labouring Utenſils of all kinds; Corn-fanners, and a Machine for weighing live cattle, &c.; a great quantity of well-ſeaſoned Wood, cut out for carts, cart-wheels, ploughs, harrows, and other purpoſes of a farm; a Stack of Peaſe, and ſome Peaſe and Barley threſhed; ſome Malt; a Kiln of Bricks, containing about 20,000; a four-wheelled Chaiſe in good condition, with two ſets of Harneſs.

To be SET for Hay and Paſture, FIVE INCLOSURES, and FOUR FIELDS of ſown Graſs,——The roup to begin at ten o'clock.

EDINBURGH RACES.

TO be RUN FOR, over the Sands of Leith, on MONDAY the 23d day of July 1781, the CITY of EDINBURGH's PLATE of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling value, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying eleven ſtone, the beſt of three four-mile heats. No horſe that ever won a plate or purſe of 50 l. Sterling will be allowed to ſtart.

On TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, HIS MAJESTY's PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, the beſt of three four-mile heats, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 13 lib.	Six years old, 9 ſtone 5 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone 9 lib.	Aged horſes, 10 ſtone.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th of July, will be run for over the ſame courſe, the beſt of three four-mile heats, the LADY's SUBSCRIPTION of by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 ſtone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone.	Aged horſes, 9 ſtone 5 lib.

On THURSDAY, the 26th, will be run for over the ſame courſe, the beſt of three four-mile heats, the NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN's SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 ſtone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone.	Aged horſes, 9 ſtone 5 lib.

On FRIDAY, the 27th day of July, will be run for, FIFTY GUINEAS, given by the Right Honourable SIR LAURENCE DUNDAS, Baronet, member of Parliament for the city of Edinburgh, by real hunters, hunted in Scotland laſt ſeaſon, carrying eleven ſtone, the beſt of three four-mile heats.

No horſe, &c. to be entitled to ſtart for this Purſe, that ever was in ſweats before the firſt day of March 1781, for the purpoſe of running for any match or plate, hunters matches and plates only excepted And all former winners of this plate will be excluded.

On SATURDAY, the 28th, will be run for, the beſt of three four-mile heats, the NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN's SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, by five year olds only, carrying eight ſtone and an half. And the winning horſe of the King's Plate will not be allowed to ſtart for any of the other purſes.

The horſes, mares, and geldings, muſt be booked by the clerk of Leith, at his office, on Saturday preceding the Races, betwixt the hours of four and ſix in the afternoon: And the owners of ſuch horſes or ſervants muſt then produce the proper certificates. And no ſcaffolds to be erected without firſt obtaining the authority of the Magiſtrates of Leith.

There will be an Ordinary at Fortune's every day during the race-week, and Aſſemblies as uſual.

LORD HADDO,
SIR JOHN SCOTT, Bart. } Stewards.
ALEX. RENTON, Eſq;

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM ROBERTSON of Weſt Grange.

THE Truſtees requeſt the Creditors to meet by themſelves, or perſons authoriſed by them, at Stirling the 20th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, at the houſe of Edward Chriſtie, in order to ſee a ſcheme of diviſion of the funds prepared by the Truſtees, and to approve thereof, after examination, ſo as a diviſion may take place. Such Creditors as do not appear, will be held as approving: And thoſe who have not given in vouchers of their debts, and affidavits thereon, are deſired to tranſmit the ſame, ſome days before the meeting, otherwiſe they will be excluded from any ſhare of the funds.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, in the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 18th of July next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of WHITSTONHILL, and WHITSTONHILLBRAE, with the Tiends thereof, lying upon the water of Milk, in the pariſh of Tundergarth, ſtewartry of Annandale, and ſhire of Dumfries.

The above land hold feu of the Viſcount of Stormont; and the proven free rent is 32 l. 8¾ d. and the proven value 704 l. 15 s. 1¼d.

The articles of ſale may be ſeen in the office of Mr Stevenſon, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and the progreſs and other particulars in the hands of William Dick writer to the ſignet, or John Aitken junior, writer in Dumfries.

ADJOURNED

JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS in Berwickſhire.

TO be SOLD, by Authority of the Court of Seſſion, within the Parliament-houſe, on Wedneſday the 18th day of July 1781, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of LEETSIDE and HILTOWN MYRESIDE, which belonged to the deceaſed Robert Wood of Leetſide, in the following Lots.

LOT I.

The Lands and Eſtate of Whitſom, called LEETSIDE, lying in the united pariſhes of Whitſom and Hiltown, as preſently poſſeſſed by Matthew Laidler and John Dickſon, with the teinds, houſes, yards, and pertinents.

The proven yearly rent is - -			L.	348	8 9 9-12ths
DEDUCTIONS.					
Miniſters ſtipend,	L. 8	13 10			
Schoolmaſter's ſalary,	0	9 4 9-12ths			
Feu-duties of part of the lands which hold of ſubject-ſuperiors,	1	4 5 6-12ths			
Blanch duties,	0	0 0 6-12ths			
				10 7	8 9-12ths
Total free rent,			L.	338 1	0 3 12ths

Upſet price, at 21 years purchaſe, is L. 7099 1 5 3-12ths

Theſe lands, except a ſmall part, hold of the Crown blench. They conſiſt of 363 acres 3 roods 9 perches, Engliſh meaſure. The ſoil is remarkably fine. The whole eſtate is well incloſed with hedges and ditches, which are in the very beſt order and condition; the incloſures are large, well laid out, and amply ſupplied with water; the ſituation is good and convenient, being within ſix Engliſh miles of Dunſe, ſeven of Berwick, and eight of Eyemouth, all great market towns. The ſtraw belongs to the ground, and goes along with the property.—The houſe and ſtables are good, and covered with Eaſdale ſlates; the barns, ſhades, and other out-houſes, are large and convenient; and the tenants are bound to keep all the houſes and fences on the eſtate in good and ſufficient condition, during their tacks, upon their own expences.

LOT II.

The Lands of HILTOWN MYRESIDE, with the teinds and pertinents occupied by Thomas Richardſon.

The yearly rent is - - -			L.	36	0 0
Deductions,					
Miniſter's ſtipend - -	L.	0 2 10			
Schoolmaſter's ſalary - -		0 4 1			
Blanch duties - -		0 0 1½			
				0 7	0½
Total free rent - -			L.	35 12	11½

Upſet-price, at 21 years purchaſe, is - - L. 748 12 1½

The lands hold blanch of the Crown, and contain forty-one acres and two roods, Engliſh meaſure. They lie about a mile eaſt from the lands in lot 1ſt. are divided into two incloſures, both well ſupplied with water, and every way ſencible. The ſtraw belongs to the ground; and the tenant is bound to uphold the houſes and fences in good condition, upon his own expences.

The articles and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and copies thereof, with the progreſs of writs, and a plan of the eſtate, are lodged with Alexander Abercromby, clerk to the ſignet; and copies of the articles are alſo to be ſeen in the hands of James Lorain, ſheriff-clerk of Berwick-ſhire.

LANDS in Roxburgh-ſhire to Sell.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of Michael Stephenſon vintner in Hawick, upon Thurſday the 12th of July next, betwixt the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 2 afternoon, in whole or in parcels, as formerly advertiſed,

THE Half Barony of WILTON, called LANGLANDS, including ROUGH-HEUGH and CALABURN, lying within the pariſh of Wilton and county of Roxburgh. Theſe lands are all incloſed and ſubdivided; are pleaſantly ſituated upon the north ſide of the water of Teviot, within half-a-mile of the town of Hawick, a thriving market-town, the vicinity whereof adds to the value of the lands.

There is a manſion-houſe upon the eſtate; a garden, conſiſting of three acres of ground, well laid out and ſtocked with a good aſſortment of fruit-trees, and a good deal of planting, all in a thriving condition.

The gardener at Langlands will ſhow the lands; and any inclining to purchaſe may apply to Sir Francis Elliot of Stobs, Bart. near Hawick; Dr Robert Langlands, phyſician in Edinburgh; or Cornelius Elliot writer to the ſignet, who will treat for a private ſale any time betwixt and the day of ſale.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by public roup and ſale, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 26th of July 1781, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of LATHOCKER,

comprehending the Mill and Mill-lands of Lathocker, the Lands of Eaſter Morton, Hilledean, and Conſtable-Crook, with the Superiority of the Lands of Weſter Morton, all lying contiguous, in the pariſh of Cameron, regality of St Andrews, and ſhire of Fife. The eſtate conſiſts of about 850 acres, moſtly arable, and the greateſt part of it is let to ſufficient tenants; ſo that the yearly rent of the whole, after putting a moderate value upon the Mains out of leaſe, and converting the victual, kains and carriages, at the uſual rates, is about 290 l. Sterling, free of all deductions, and without including the rent of a lime-kiln ſet for this year, or the produce of the coal.

The whole lands are capable of great improvement, as there are lime and coal upon them. The coal has been wrought for more than a year paſt, and at preſent has a very favourable appearance. As the lands lie between three and four miles from St Andrews and Cupar, it is believed, that, from the preſent appearance of the coal, it will turn out to very great advantage.

The lands will be expoſed at the upſet price of 7000 l. ſterling.

The whole eſtate holds of the Crown, as coming in place of the Biſhop of St Andrews; and is rated in the ceſs-books of the county at 417 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.

The title-deeds, conditions of ſale, rental, and plan of the eſtate, are to be ſeen in the hands of Francis Anderſon writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to Mr John Hay accomptant in Edinburgh, any perſon wanting to be informed of further particulars may apply. Copies of the rental and conditions of ſale are alſo to be ſeen in the hands of John Stevenſon writer in Cupar.

ESTATE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 6th day of July 1781, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of ROSSIE and CRAIG, with the Ferry of FERRYDEN, the Iſland of INCHBRYACK, and the SALMON-FISHINGS on the river South Eſk, and on the ſea-ſhore belonging thereto.

This eſtate lies along the ſouth ſide of the ſaid river, oppoſite to the town of Montroſe, and extends from the mouth of the river about four miles weſtward, deriving much beauty and many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montroſe, and to lime quarries of good quality.

It conſiſts of about 2000 Scots or 2500 Engliſh acres, divided into farms of various extent, and ſubdivided into fields from 7 to 15 acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered; and there is around the houſe of Roſſie about 140 acres remarkably well laid down in graſs, ſome of it very old, to which a purchaſer can have immediate acceſs. When the Common of Roſſie is divided, this eſtate will be entitled to ſeveral hundred acres as its ſhare of that improveable muir. The farm-houſes and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and moſtly covered with ſlate.

The free yearly rent of the land-eſtate, excluſive of the Salmon Fiſhings, but including mill, ferry, and houſe-rent, and the price of 313 bolls 3 firlots meal and bear, computed at 10 s. per boll, is about 1548 l.

The Salmon-fiſhings are at preſent in the heritor's own hand; but, the rent of the river fiſhing, when laſt ſet, was 222 l. Sterling per annum, excluſive of an extenſive fiſhing on the ſea-ſhore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; ſo that the whole, including the Annat, may be eſtimated at about 247 l.

The land-rent is only about 15 s. per Scots acre overhead, and the manſion-houſes of Roſſie and Craig, the gardens of Roſſie, a large pigeon-houſe, and 160 acres of thriving plantations are not rentalled.—There is alſo full-grown aſh, and other timber trees fit for cutting, of conſiderable value.

The whole eſtate (except a part of the Salmon-fiſhings) holds blench of the Crown, and being valued in the ceſs-books at 2100 l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued and held under a leaſe from the New College of St Andrews, for payment of a ſmall tack-duty; and above ſixty years of the leaſe are yet to run.

There is a very good large manſion-houſe at Roſſie, with all ſorts of offices and out-houſes in proper repair; and the garden and policy is very extenſive, and has great command of water applied both to uſe and pleaſure.

The old manſion-houſe at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a moſt commodious reſidence, having gardens of conſiderable extent, ſurrounded with fruit-walls and full-grown trees; and the gardens, both here and at Roſſie, are well ſtocked with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fiſhing village of well-built houſes, for about fifty families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for malting and ſtabling; and there are other ſmaller villages upon the eſtate, which, from the advantage of ſituation, are daily encreaſing.

The poſt-road paſſes through the eſtate, and the roads to the manſion-houſes and to the different farms are in exceeding good repair.

The large baſon, formed by the ſea, to the weſtward of the town and harbour of Montroſe, being ſeen from both the houſes of Craig and Roſſie, adds to the beauty of their ſituation, which alſo commands the view of a rich, extenſive, and populous country.

This eſtate will be expoſed together, or in the following lots, viz.

Lot I. The Barony of ROSSIE, comprehending the Manſion-houſe, Gardens, Parks, and Policy of Roſſie, the Eaſt and Weſt Mains, the lands of Weſtertown, Monboy, Kinnoul, Hilsfauld, Forreſter's Croft, Geightlyburn, Balſtute, and Baldovieden, the Mills and Miil-lands of Roſſie and Hollmill, and all that part of the lands of Balgove, lying weſt of the old avenue to the church and Barrhills field down to the brick-kilns and full ſea bay, amounting altogether to about 1500 Scots acres; and paying about 1100 l. per annum of yearly free-rent.

Lot II. The Barony of CRAIG, comprehending the Houſe and Gardens of Craig, and the farm called Barns of Craig, and that part of the lands of Balgove, lying eaſt of the line above mentioned; alſo the lands and village of Ferryden, and the lands of Highholm; and whole other lands lying eaſt of the Barns of Craig, with the iſland of Inchbryock, houſes on the water ſide, and the whole ſalmon-fiſhings in the river and along the ſea-ſhore, which, including the harbour-dues, the muſſle-ſcalp, and a reaſonable value for the fiſhings, may be eſtimated altogether, at a clear rent of about 700 l. per annum.

Thomas Scott, writer to the ſignet, will ſhow the progreſs of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of ſale; and for further particulars apply to Alexander Farquharſon, accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain.

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